

## WO STATES ARE TAKEN AND WILSON IN FLIGHT

American Newspaper Prints "Information" About Villa's Great Successes.

### VINNING IN THIS COUNTRY

Fewer Than 100 Men Left in Carranza Garrison at Nogales—Steps Taken to Form Home Guard, but Apparently No Trouble Expected.

**NOGALES, ARIZ.**, March 14.—Fewer than 100 men to-night composed the Carranza garrison at Nogales, Sonora, on the border, the remainder having been sent to strengthen the garrisons in Agua Prieta, across from Douglas, and Palomas, south of Columbus, N. M.

Although steps were taken to-day in the formation of a home guard, and tabulation of the arms and ammunition in the possession of citizens of Nogales was begun, both towns were quiet to-night.

Apparently there was little basis, except for fears previously expressed, of trouble between the people of the two towns.

Members of the remnant of the Carranza garrisons on the Mexican side to-day strolled through the streets or ranged about the plaza, while others visited friends on this side of the street, which marks the boundary.

The American mining men arrived to-day from Cananea, and reported no disturbances that disturbed.

A Welsh newspaper reported in panic in Durango last week, and sought here to-day, however, confirmed the "information" that Villa had taken the States of Texas and New Mexico, and was pressing north.

President Wilson and his family were fleeing to Canada for safety. A report that forty armed Mexicans had attacked a ranch near Amado, twenty-five miles west of the nearest roadhouse, a detachment of the Twelfth Infantry reported that it was based on the fact that fifteen armed Yaqui Indians were making their way peacefully from Tucson to the border for supplies.

Colonel William H. Sage, commanding the Twelfth Infantry at Fort Stephen Little, has established a cordon on news concerning troop movements. However, it is known that part of the Fifteenth Cavalry, from Fort Davis, is expected here to-night to relieve Troop M, of the Ninth Cavalry, which, it is expected, will leave shortly to join the expeditionary force being organized at Columbus, N. M.

### GERMANS RENEW HEAVY ATTACKS AGAINST VERDUN

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sent along this wide stretch were during a heavy fire into the opposing lines. At several points positive infantry movements were made, but no action of importance was fought.

Above the Veron salient aviators of both armies fought death duels after hour to-hour. The midnight report says that three German machines were shot down by French near Verdun, while in the German region another was sent hurtling to the ground.

The midnight official report follows:

"North of the Aisne the Germans tried three times to penetrate our trenches on the northwestern edge of the Bois-des-Bûches. None of the attempts succeeded."

In the Argonne our artillery on the sector of the Fourcès-Paris carried out an effective fire, exploding a depot of munitions and shelling the railway tracks, roads and German establishments in the rear of Montfacon and the out.

### GERMAN BOMBARDMENT

**REDOUBLED IN FURY**

West of the Meuse and in Woëvre the artillery has been exceedingly active on both sides during the day, but there were no infantry actions.

"North of St. Mihiel our batteries bombarded important German barracks in the Héudecourt Woods, causing a great fire in the railway station, setting fire also to the storehouses at Marche-en-Woëvre.

"In Lorraine we shelled a German column northeast of Delme.

"In the Vosges there has been great artillery activity on both sides of the Chapelotte sector, and in the Valley of Thur. A surprise attack on the German trenches at Stosswörth and Garsbach enabled us to take sixty prisoners and material of considerable importance without losses on our part."

### FOURTY-TWO HEAVY SHELLS DROPPED ON RAILWAY STATION

"Six aeroplanes of the first bombing group and five machines with double motors dropped forty-two heavy shells on the Brieulles railway station to-day."

"An exceedingly large number of aerial combats were fought today in the region of Verdun. Three German aeroplanes were seen to fall abruptly within the German lines. One of our aeroplanes, attacked by four German machines, engaged in combat and succeeded in bringing down one of its adversaries, which fell in the region of Cernay. The French machine returned uninjured to our lines."

### FURTHER SUCCESSES!

**REPORTED BY RUSSIANS**

**PETROGRAD**, March 14.—Official: There has been heavy firing southwest of Lake Babit, on the Riga front. On a sector of this front one of our detachments entered an enemy's trench, bayoneted the occupants and returned without loss.

"Southeast of the village of Podkamien and on the middle Stripa sector of Galicia our patrols continue their operations with success against enemy posts, and have made further progress."

"In the Caucasus our troops continue to force back the Turks."

### COLD WAVE TO-NIGHT

**WASHINGTON**, March 14.—A cold wave will invade the South to-morrow night, the Weather Bureau announced to-night, and if the weather clears, frost is predicted for as far south as Northern Florida. The cold wave will be preceded by rains throughout the south.

The bureau ordered storm warnings displayed from Cape Henry to Eastport, Me.

### STEPS TAKEN TO PLACE ARMY AT FULL STRENGTH

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United States, as the Philippines, Hawaiian and Porto Rican regiments already are recruited to war strength.

### CHAIRMAN HAY

#### EXPLAINS TO HOUSE

Presenting the bill to the House, Chairman Hay explained that the additional troops were requested by the administration to fill up the gaps in the organizations on patrol duty on the Mexican border, which have been depleted to furnish the expeditionary force ordered into Mexico to get Villa.

The resolution will go to the Senate to-morrow. As passed by the House the resolution reads:

"Resolved, By the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress assembled;

"That, when in the judgment of the president, an emergency arises which makes it necessary, all organizations of the army which are now below the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law shall be raised forthwith to that strength and may be maintained as nearly as possible thereafter so long as the emergency shall continue;

"Provided, That the total enlisted strength of any of such organizations of the service shall not include unassigned recruits, therefore, at depots or elsewhere, but such recruits shall at no time exceed more than 5 per centum the total enlisted strength prescribed for such arms, and the enlisted men now serving or hereafter authorized by law for other branches of the military service shall be provided and maintained without any impairment of the enlisted strength prescribed for any of said arms."

Arrangements for the passage of the resolution were made at War Department conference between Chairman Hay, of the Military Affairs Committee, and Representative Kahn, of California, ranking Republican on the committee. As soon as the details of the department were made known an agreement was reached by House leaders to rush the resolution through.

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT

#### IS REQUESTED BY HAY

A temporary lull in the House proceedings was taken advantage of and Representative Hay asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the measure.

The demand from citizens along the border, he explained, for protection while the armistice with Villa in the interior of Mexico has been very great.

Telegrams from Mayorga, chief of police and other local officials have been deluging the War Department.

This resolution proposes to provide

troops necessary for this protection.

It would raise the army organizations to full war strength, giving the army 19,347 men over and above the 160,000 authorized by law. It is imperative that these forces be hereafter maintained, and this has been accepted as the best plan, because it avoids calling for volunteers, or calling out the National Guard, which might lead to complications in the Mexican situation.

"Why not accept the services of the National Guard, which have been freely proffered?" asked Representative Dunn of Texas.

#### SERVICES OF GUARD

#### NOT NOW NEEDED

"We do not need the entire National Guard at this time," replied Representative Hay, "to select the necessary units would cause delays and confusion; this is the best plan to meet the emergency with which we are confronted."

"But these men will be untrained and undisciplined men," said the Texan.

"Would it not be better to use the men in the military who have had military training?"

"These recruits," said Chairman Hay,

"will be placed in companies and regiments with the trained men now in the army. They will be mustered out when their services are no longer required. We can call on you to call out the National Guard in case of need to repel invasion and if invasion threatens, we will call them out."

Representative Kahn asked if the War Department had not received offers from various militia organizations to volunteer for service in Mexico, and Representative Hay said that the department had been "swamped" with them.

There was not a single objection to the adoption of the resolution, and went through the committee to final passage without delay. When the final vote was taken, Republican Leader Mann voted for a rising vote. At once 261 members rose in favor of the bill, and only one, Representative London, Socialist, rose when the votes were called. Three Democratic members, however, remained in their seats throughout, voting neither for nor against the resolution. They were Representatives Thompson and Davenport, of Oklahoma, and Bailey, of Pennsylvania.

#### LEADERS SEEK MEANS TO SPEED UP ACTION

Throughout the day House leaders sought means to speed up action of the preparedness bills now in Congress.

The House Rules Committee reported a special rule for the consideration of the bill authorizing the land defense and of the preparedness program, and named a subcommittee to act with the Speaker on plans for setting aside all other legislation to let the Hay bill through. No decision was reached on

this point, however. Representative Barnett, of Alabama, who is out of town, had planned to bring in the immigration bill prescribing a literacy test as soon as the sugar tariff bill, which will come up on Thursday, is out of the way. When Representative Barnett returns, an effort will be made to induce him to yield his place to be held to-morrow afternoon.

Representative Britton was designed to meet the situation caused by the shortage of men available for border duty. It points out that Congress has provided that the Philippines are soon to be given their independence, and continues:

"Whereas, the troops now in the Philippines Islands, 220 officers and 11,991 enlisted men of the regular army of the United States, who are maintained there at an annual expense of \$1,814,000, in excess of the maintenance cost of these same troops in the United States, and

"Whereas, these troops are acclimated and thoroughly seasoned for a rigorous campaign in a tropical country, and their presence is no longer necessary for the establishment of peace and order in the Philippine Islands;

"Whereas, there appears to be an independent force of United States troops for the protection of American life on the Mexican border, and the result that Mexican bands of murderers have repeatedly violated our soil and have committed dastardly crimes without being apprehended and held to strict accountability. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be hereby authorized and directed to withdraw from the Philippine Islands, as quickly as practicable, all officers and enlisted men of the United States Army."

The resolution presented by Repre-

sentative Hay is as follows:

"Whereas, serious dangers threaten the United States on the Southern border and

"Whereas, there is an apparent shortage of munitions of war in all the various branches of the naval and military services of the United States, as revealed in the official reports and statements made to the committees of the Senate and the House of Representa-

tives of the

"Whereas, it is of the utmost impor-

tance that the United States be prepared at all times for any attack by a foreign power; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representa-

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